Abstract of the Disclosure

The present invention is directed toward peptide analogues of human myelin basic protein. The peptide analogue is at least seven amino acids long and derived from residues 86 to 99 of human myelin basic protein. The analogues are altered from the native sequence at least at positions 91, 95, or 97. Additional alterations may be made at other positions. Pharmaceutical compositions containing these peptide analogues are provided. The peptide analogues are useful for treating multiple sclerosis.